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THE NEWS OF EUROPE,

PEACE AGAIN MENACED BY RUSSIAN IN-TRIGUES AND AGGRESSIONS.

AUSTRALIA-MANIPUR-THE LABOR COMMISSION -IRISH POLITICS-INTEREST IN THE AMERI-CAN NAVY-MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN-

MR. BARNUM-MISS EAMES-MRS. LANGTRY - COPYRIGHT. [BY CARLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright: 1891 : By The Pribune Association. London, April 11 .- That ominous heading, "The Peace of Europe," has begun to reappear in the papers. It is seldom used except when there is fear that the peace may be broken. This time, as so often before, it is Russia who rouses men's fears. If she wished to pursue unobserved her plans for a new campaign in the Balkans, she had better have held the hands of her agents who murdered M. Baltcheff week before last. People may look on idly at movements or reported movements of troops, but a planned political assassinaengages the attention of the dullest. Telegrams from Vienna, Sophia and other central points show that the excitement in those quarters continues. M. Stambouloff, who can be diplomatic when he likes, is reported, truly or untruly, as saying to a Hungarian correspondent that he does not think Russia had a hand in the murder; though had he, instead of M. Baltcheff, been killed, Russia would have seized the occasion to make herself master

Rumors of fresh plots abound. Prince Ferdinand, next after M. Stambouloff, is deemed the chief obstacle to Russian ambition. Hence the sensible suggestion that the Prince should designate on that would be still more useful. It would be done if Germany would consent, but Germany still waits on Russia in Eastern politics. Russia. meantime, is believed to be continuing her preparations for the war which she intends to choose her own time for beginning. Troops are moving southward and westward, and reports of concentration on the Galician frontier are rather more precise and positive than usual. Alarm is freely expressed lest Austria, the unready, be caught napping. Austria, however, is at least as well informed as even that serious correspondent who supplies this latest news. He is convinced that Russia, instead of requiring four quarters to complete her warlike preparations, will be entirely ready early next year. It may be so, but Russia, not less than Austria, has dilatory habits. Vienna is the chief source whence flow these rumors. Berlin, which seldom accepts Vienna as authority, denies them. The Bourses are disturbed, but mainly by other causes.

The German Emperor believes in peace, the German Emperor has convinced himself that body can fire a shot in Europe without his leave. It does not occur to him that others may have a different opinion, or that guns sometimes go off of themselves.

The Australian Convention has adopted its Constitution and adjourned. No important change has been made in the provisions as given last week. The Constitution has now to be ratified by the separate States and accepted by the Parliament at Westminster. It is not supposed that any serious objection will arise in either quarter. English people at home watch the progress of this experiment curiously, but without visible anxiety. Yet their immense Australian colonies have suddenly ceased to be colonies, or will cease when this new agreement comes into force. They have declared themselves States and have formed themselves into a great Commonwealth. The link which binds them to the Mother Country is the Crown. It is precisely the tie which Mr. Parnell once proposed to keep and once declared that he would break between Ireland and England. Nobody has yet discovered just how it may be by itself, when other bonds are sundered. The loyalty of the Australians is not at present in dispute. They are loyal in pretty exact proportion to their freedom from control in matters they care most about. But it is a solemn thing to create a Commonwealth, and they who are doing it themselves know not what new forces they have set in motion, or what the effect of this act may be on the relations between the colonies and the rest of the Empire. Imperial Federation is a sonorous phrase often heard in recent years. It was never a policy. It was a respectable sentiment, and it does not seem to have gained strength from what is happening in Australia. The federation of the moment is not Imperial, but Colonial.

News from Manipur is both better and worse It is no longer doubtful that Mr. Quinton and all, or nearly all, his party were killed. Quinton, as Chief Commissioner of Assam, was a great official, and among those who perished with him are Mr. Grimwood, the Resident of Manipur, and Colonel Skeene, who commanded the Goorkhas. The death of such men is a blow to British prestige which can only be recovered by striking heavier blow in return. The leader of the Manipur forces, who was also the leader of this revolt against British protection, has obligingly given his enemies the occasion they wanted, and the country with cordiality and gratitude. Mr. marched to Thobal, a wretched mud fort some twenty miles from the capital, thinking to capture place weakly defended by eighty Scpoys. There happened, however, to be at the head of this weak force a strong man, one Lieutenant Grant, He neither retreated nor surrendered to an army forty times more numerous than his own .It seemed to Lieutenant Grant a better course to resist these 3,000 Manipuris. He did so; beat them, killed their leader and other high officers, drove them from before the fort, and has written his own name large in the annals of Indian warfare. Reinforcements have since arrived. Others more numerous are hurrying ferward, and the only question the English have to decide is which of several possible forms retribution may take. They may annex Manipur, or put their own man

on a nominal throne. After long delay, made longer by the Queen's absence from the Kingdom, the Royal Commission on Labor has at last been appointed. This Commission is the official recognition of the existence and importance of the struggle between labor and capital, and the attempt of labor to control capital now in progress. It is officially defined as a commission "to inquire into questions affecting the relations between employer and employed, the combinations of employers and of employed, and the conditions of labor which have been raised during recent trade disputes in the United Kingdom, and to report whether legislation can with advantage be directed to the remedy of any of the evils that may be disclosed; and if so, in what manner." That is a large inquiry, and the Commission is one of unusual strength. Lord Hartington is chairman, and Lord Hartington is one of the three most considerable personages in public life. Other names known to politics are those of Lord Derby, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Mundella and Mr. Courtney. Then come specialists, among them Sir Edward Harland, the great steamship builder of Belfast, who produced the Teutonic; Mr. Bolton, chairman of the Caledonian Railway; Mr. Jesse Collings, champion of the agricultural laborer and friend to Mr. Chamberlain: Mr. Burt, secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Association; Mr. Marshall, professor of political economy at Cambridge : Sir Frederick Pollock, professor of jurisprudence at Oxford and commentator on the American heads in this kingdom; Mr. Livesey, chairman of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, who saved built, and England will be quite ready to borrow be arrested and imprisoned for so doing.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1891.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

Mann, president of the Dockers' Union and strike organizer. In all there are twenty-seven commissioners, including many more men hardly less representative than these.

The only serious criticism on this body is that it is too able and too numerous, and will never agree on anything. But it is not expected to agree. Its duty is to take evidence and to hear all sides. As for reports and recommendations, there will be not one but several. There has been some fuss about the non-appointment of Mr. Davitt, whom the Anti-Parnellites wanted. Mr. McCarthy threatened to take the sense of the House on his exclusion, but could not get forty members to support his effort to have the question declared urgent. There are more than forty firebrands in the House of Commons ready to blaze up at a moment's notice, but Mr. McCarthy's skill in applying the bellows is not great. Nobody has any claim to appointment, nor would the English public relish Mr. Davitt's presence on a Royal

The performances of the week in Parliament

will not be deemed important, except in the immediate vicinity of Westminster. There have, tion, with a Prime Minister as the intended victim. however, been incidents which have some bearing on the everlasting Irish question. One of Mr. Gladstone's most faithful and fiery young disciples, Mr. Munro Ferguson, started a little scheme of Scottish Home Rule in the House of Commons itself, and got 135 members to support him; but they were not enough. Then came the pleasing spectacle of all the Gladstonians voting in favor of the Anti-Parnellite candidate for committee and all against the Parnellite. The Irish Land Purchase bill came up on Thursday and again on Friday, when Mr. Labouchere took, as he often does, the lead of the Gladstonian party. He proposed an amendment by which the Imperial guarantee of Irish land stock should be omitted. Mr. heir to the throne. If the Powers could make up Gladstone followed his follower submissively their minds to confirm Prince Ferdinand's election | enough, urging that the country had pronounced against his own land bill in 1886 on this very ground. Mr. Balfour replied with neatness that Mr. Gladstone's bill had been rejected, not because it pledged, but because it perilled, Imperial credit. Mr. Labouchere's amendment was rejected by ninety-four majority, a respectable figure. McCarthyites contributed to its respectability by declining to support the Labouchere-Gladstone proposal. There is, in fact, a state of friction between the English Radicals and the Irishmen, whether Parnellite or Anti-Parnellite. A kind of Dutch auction is going on in Ireland, either party being on tiptoe to underbid the other in loyalty to the existing Union. Till this contest is concluded, each is equally shy of seeming to accept English support or to bestow any of its own on any English proposal or English leader.

Mr. Parneli's Phoenix Park speech on Sunday is here regarded as a more explicit declaration than he has heretofore made in favor of dynamite. If not for dynamite, he is at any rate for dynamiters, and rails at the English Government for not releasing from English gools those misguided enthusiasts who, about 1883, proved their patriotism by blowing up, or trying to blow up, the railway stations and bridges of London. There might almost be a reconciliation on this ground between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Patrick Ford. His plea-I mean Mr. Parnell's, not Mr. Ford's-for amnesty to what he calls political prisoners seems to the English "really a large identification of the Irish cause with the dynamiters and their paymasters beyond the Atlantic." He asserted that Mr. Gladstone had some negotiations in 1886 with and interest of the shows which he provided for the dynamite party, and even received some of them at Hawarden. This surprising story has been, as might be expected, energetically denied by Mr. Gladstone. There are those who think dynamite a dead policy. If it was ever dead, Mr. Parnell seems likely enough some day to resurrect it. Nor was it dead in Tipperary, even without

The Lord Chief Justice, sitting in Cork, has just passed sentence of seven years' penal servitude on a patriot who had a dangerous explosive in his possession. These explosives were used to enforce the edicts of Mr. O'Brien to carry on the Plan of Campaign. Boycotting was used much more commonly, and two men were convicted and sentenced respectively to eighteen months' and a year's imprisonment for posting up boycotting notices. Others were sentenced for moonlighting, for which ten years' penal servitude did not seem to this just judge too much. On the whole, the state of things in Tipperary is improving, and emigration to America has increased and is increasing rapidly.

A more pleasing picture may be seen by who ever will turn his eyes to the West Coast, where Lady Zetland and Miss Balfour are visiting. Lady Zetland is the wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Miss Balfour is a sister to the Chief Secretary, the man who, if you believe all you are told, is the most hated of all the oppressors of Ireland. These two ladies are looking after the disbursements of that fund for the relief of Irish distress which, started as it was by Lord Zetland and Mr. Balfour, exceeds a quarter of a million of dollars. Their visit includes that district where light railways are building, as an official contribution to the relief of the most congested and impoverished parts of the island. Well, it appears that these two ladies, bearing these two hated names, are received by the people of Balfour's name is in fact received with cries of "God bless him." Elsewhere in Ireland it might not be so, any more than Mr. Parnell's now is by the very people who, a few months since, hailed him as a deliverer. But about what happens in Achill there is no dispute, and it is a relief to be told by anybody any story about Ireland which somebody else does not immediately contradict.

Naval experts in England have for some time been aware that an attempt toward an American navy was in progress. The English public is just beginning to take an interest in this effort. The interest is stimulated, perhaps, by that tall Italian talk about sending Italian ironclads on a trip to New-Orleans. "The Times" prints an account of what it politely calls the new American navy, and discusses it editorially. The editorial is worth attending to, because it is the work of an authority in shipbuilding, whoever he may be He thinks it right that the United States should have a navy. He admits handsomely that we have distinguished, even glorious, naval traditions, that we are renowned for the novelty and audacity of our mechanical inventiveness. We are, howheartedly, building ships which, good as they are, do better on paper than in the water. The best of them-all of them, indeed-we have copied from English designs. Growing tired of this state of dependence, we are now trying to improve on our cousins. Secretary Tracy's belief that the equal of the Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, three "seagoing coast-line battleships"-whatever that may mean-does not exist is treated sceptically. The Briton is commonly sceptical about other people's merits. He will not even agree with Mr. Tracy that the armored cruiser No. 12, popularly known as The Pirate, is "absolutely without a parallel," nor that she could catch the Teutonic. Nay, he more than hints that at least one English cruiser, the Blake, could catch The Mr. White, chief constructor to the English Admiralty, expresses critical opinions on some technical points about The Pirate, and assert with confidence that whatever her builders may allege, only so much weight can be put on board for so much displacement. He adds-I fear cynically-that the laws of nature will not alter, even to oblige the most accomplished ship-designer There are other criticisms not less distrustful

London from a general gas strike; Mr. "Tom" from him when he has anything new to lend. THE PROTEST NOT POPULAR. No Nation now has a monopoly of new ideas.

> The retirement of Mr. Justice Stephen is a real loss to the English Bench. He was, in some important respects, the ablest man on it. He was, for instance, not merely a good lawyer, but a jurist, and English jurists are rare. He had a systematizing mind, a conception of law as a science, and a wholesome contempt for legal empiricism. There are judges of less learning and less ability who have been better liked by the Bar and by suitors; there are none whose reputation for courage and capacity stood higher. Ill health obliges him to resign. There has been some clamor against him for staying too long. It was unjust, much of it partisan-for politics are unhappily beginning to play a part in judicial administration. There are Radicals who wish the judges' salaries to be voted yearly by Parliament in order that their conduct on the Bench may be criticised in the House of Commons.

Mr. Justice Stephen took leave of the Bench on Tuesday. The Lord Chief Justice's court was thronged. The scene was impressive. The Attorney-General, in behalf of the Bar, of which he is the head, expressed the regret of the profession. The Judge replied in a brief address, manly and pathetic, which affected his hearers and impressed the public. Then everybody began wondering who would succeed Mr. Justice Stephen as one of the Justices of the High Court. There were several candidates. There always are. Some of them were eminent; none were pre-eminent. The Lord Chancellor's choice. country it is practically the Lord Chancellor who appoints the Judges, fell on Mr. Henn Collins He has the advantage of being an Irishman, though he belongs neither to the Parnellite nor to the Anti-Parnellite faction, a circumstance which reminds forgetful persons that there is a third Ireland, entirely outside those two divisions. He is a Queen's Counsel, a pencher of his Inn, a member of the Bar Committee, a favorite with attorneys who have given him for years past large and lucrative business; and passes with both branches of the legal profession for being an able and sound lawyer, with none of that genius of which the public and the profession alike have The a secret fear.

Strikers, past, present and to come, are disturbed by the sentence of six weeks' imprisonment bestowed by the Recorder of Cardiff on Mr. Wil. son, secretary of the Seamen's and Firemen's Wilson is a mischievous busybody who has led his followers into various scrapes, he himself keeping hitherto within the law. But at Cardiff he miscalculated the forbearance of the authorities in organizing a strike. He organized a riot, led attacks on the boarding-houses where non-unionists were staying, and intimidated men willing to work. He was indicted for unlawful assembly. The jury found him guilty. The Recorder, in passing sentence, told him that he was fortunate in not having been indicted for riot. Strikers, Socialists, Anarchists and partisans of disorder in general are holding indignation meetings, but Mr. Wilson remains comfortably in jail.

Mr. Barnum's death excites a kind of interest which would have extremely gratified the old man. Every leading paper in London and many elsewhere have long editorials on him, most of them kindly and sympathetic. That there was an element of humbug in some of his performances they admit as freely as Mr. Barnum himself admitted it. He was redeemed by the real merit the public. They recognize his claim to be considered the greatest showman the world ever saw, and they agree that to be the greatest in anything is a title to fame. Mr. Barnum, moreover, had made himself popular with the British public and liked by many persons of position in England. They knew his weak points, but they liked the man, and he is regretted.

judge for themselves, and success elsewhere is no guarantee that a debutante will be well received in London. Miss Eames was thought to be slightly nervous on Tuesday, but nevertheless, pleased her audience and the critics. Her voice her musical training, her presence, her acting, are all praised. It is the verdict of one of the least enthusiastic of these critical gentlemen that London has a new favorite, and that Miss Eames may look forward to a London season of popularity

Mrs. Langfry is not fortunate in her plays Lady Barter," by Mr. Coghlan, had to be withdrawn after a few nights, and "Linda Grey," by the late Sir Charles Young, produced on Wednesday at the Princess's Theatre, gives little promise of longer life. The piece is not worth acting or analyzing. It is an old-fashioned melodrama of the "penny-dreadful" type. The author borrowed from M. Belot, an author whom even an English playwright must be hard-up indeed to borrow from. M. Belot is a fifth-rate novelist and a tenth-rate dramatist. The theme and the treatment are alike hackneyed and stale. Mrs. Langtry played the purely comedy portions of this piece with distinction and good effect. When she does not force the note she is excellent; but the effort to extract good effects from weak and false situations was too much for her. The difficulty of her task was increased by the feebleness of the company, which would have seemed more at home at the East End of London, or in the remoter provinces. The audience was brilliant and

There are some curious proofs of the interest which the American Copyright act excites. It has been reprinted in many papers and periodicals, publicity that is wanted. The Society of Authors and as the news spread through Piermont the people books; but that does not secure for it all the has now sent out to all its members and to others a copy of the act, with some sections, clauses and phrases in italics. Those who receive it are invited to communicate to the society any sug-gestions as to the action which should be taken doors were closed shortly before noon. The motive gestions as to the action which should be taken by authors or any remarks on the future working of the act which may occur to them. Lord Kirkpatrick was informed and went at once to Piermont Monkswell's bill receives some support, and various schemes of retaliation against the protection of American printers are mooted. None seem very serious.

REBEL SUCCESSES IN CHILL

ARICA AND TACNA CAPTURED-RETREAT OF THE GOVERNMENT FORCES.

Iquique, April 8, via Galveston.-News has just been received here that Arica and Tacna have been captured by the insurgents, and that the Department f Tacnn is in the hands of the Congress party, who No fighting occurred, the Government forces fleeling toward the frontier of Bolivia

Washington, April 11.-The Secretary of State has seived information from the United States Minister at Santiago, Chili, that the Government of Chili has declared closed the ports of Chanaral, Talial, Antofagasta, Ocopilla, Iquique, Calctabueno, Junia and Pisagua. The Minister also states that all vessels attempting to trade with those ports are liable to confiscation.

THE CITY OF PARIS NEARLY READY TO SAIL. London, April 11.-The work of replacing the engines n the Inman Line steamer City of Paris, which remained in dock at Birkenhead after reaching Liverpool, subsequent to her mishap in April, 1890, until March last, when she was towed to Glasgow in order that her repairs might be completed, is nearly finished. She will undoubtedly sail for New-York on May 13, as be-

ARRESTED FOR OPPOSING THE COALITION. Buenes Ayres, April 11 .- Chief Admiral Solier and

MANY INFLUENTIAL EPISCOPAL RECTORS WILL NOT SIGN IT.

GROUNDS OF THEIR OPPOSITION-ITS MANY SUPPORTERS MAINLY LAYMEN AND ASSISTANT MINISTERS.

The protest against the alleged uncanonical practices of the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton and the Rev. Dr. Rainsford has obtained nearly all the signatures that the clergymen responsible for its framing and circulation can get. The protest was sent out marked "private and confidential. Therefore neither its supporters nor those opposed to it are willing as yet to give it to the public through the newspapers. It is a brief ocument, and its purport is that the clergymen and laymen whose names are signed to it "respectfully protest against the action" of the clergymen mentioned "in inviting clergymen of other Christian denominations into their pulpits, on the ground that it is in violation of Canon 14 of Title I of the Digest of Canons." The protest is not addressed to the Bishop or anybody else in particular. Its framers and signers have simpl freed their own minds in it. It is certain that it has been signed by many prominent clergymen, but it is equally certain that many prominent clergymen have refused to sign it. Professor Richey drew it up, and the Rev. Dr. Dix is one of the signers

The Rev. Dr. de Costa did not sign it. His reasons for withholding his support are, it has been learned, that the protest has too much milk and water about it. It does not meet his views, because it is not pronounced enough, his con tention being that by the canon "preachers" of other denominations, whether robed or not, should not be allowed to address Episcopal congregations from the pulpits of Protestant Episcopal churches. It is certainly a significant fact that, with few

exceptions, the strongest Episcopal clergymen in this city have refused sign the protest on good authority that the Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald, of the Church of the Ascension, the Rev. Dr. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, of the Church of the Incarnation, the Rev Dr. E. Walpole Warren, of Holy Trinity, the Rev. Mr. Mottet, of the Church of the Holy Communion, the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, of St. James's Church, the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, of St. Andrew's, the Rev. Dr. Stanger, of the Church of Holy Trinity, of Harlem; the Rev. Dr. Rylance, of St. Mark's Church, the Rev. Dr. Peters, of St Michael's Church, and Archdeacon Mackay-Smith have all refused to attach their names to the paper. A number of the clergymen, in fact, have not seen the papers at all. Many of them, naturally, wonder at this.

It is understood, also, that with the exception of the Rev. Dr. Dix, the Rev. Dr. Satterlee and a few other well-known leaders of the Church the signers are in the main assistant rectors and

The Rev. Dr. Newton, who, it was said, would explain his position publicly, has written the following letter to "The Churchman";

Your irenicon in this week's "Churchman" seems to m to require and deserve a frank and cordial response; and although you have had the courteous discretion to make personal references. I trust you will find space to admit You have very fairly stated the broad ground on which

for years past, I have felt free to have special services to my church, at which Christian divines not in the orders of our Church have been invited to deliver addresses. Something I might indeed add to your statement, if my present purpose were argumentative. Since, however, I am responding to an irealicon, I will only add, in this conam responding to an brenicon, I will only add, in this con-nection, that no one who has spoken in my church on such an occasion has ever uttered one word that might not have een apoken by yourself on any occasion or in any presence may further say that, if it had occurred to me that serious The American prima donna, Miss Eames, made disquiet would be caused by any special use which I have The American prima donna, Miss Eames, made her first appearance at Covent Garden this week as Margaret in "Faust." The reputation of her success at the Grand Opera in Paris had preceded her, but the English, like Americans, prefer to judge for themselves, and success elsewhere is no way, and to which other churches are inc'ining so gra-

clously.

Serious misapprehensions do certainly seem to have arisen, and I regret to learn that others have been supposed to be in part responsible for arrangements which were mine alone, and of which no one but myself had any knowledge. I regret this sincerely. It involves a sort of injustice to which I have been not infrequently subjected, and to which I would not willingly subject anjected, and to which I would not write to the control of the contr consented to; and perhaps the greatest wrong of an injus-tice of this kind is this, that the injured part, spay be restrained by a sense of personal dignity, or by a feeling of loyal friendship, or by a generous indisposition to seem strike another, from vindicating himself and even from defining his own position. Thus the wrong done to the man may result in a more important wrong to the truth.

I should do more than it is in my mind to de if I were to enter into a discussion of your irenicon in all its parts; and yet you will pardon me, strely, for saying that, in all its parts, I do not entirely agree with you. But to its spirit, as an irenicon, let me say that I respond sin-cerely and heartily, and not least neartily to that part of it in which you urge that the present is a good time for earnest men to be preduct and self-denying, even in the use of what they hold to be their lawful liberty, rather than to jeepardize that large measure of Christian unity which our bishops have formulated.

WHY HE SHOT HIMSELF A MYSTERY.

ROGER HADDOCK, A WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS MAN, TAKES HIS LIFE.

Rockland County was surprised yesterday afternoon the wealthiest, most esteemed and prominent business men of the county. Mr. Haddock was in his store yesterday morning attending to his business duties. shortly before noon he went up to his library over the store, put a revolver to his head and shot himespecially those having to do with literature or self dead. The occupants of the store were dumfounded when they saw the result of the pistol shot, of the entire village were shocked.

When found Mr. Haddock lay upon the library floor still grasping in his right hand the weapon which had done its deadly work. Business that prompted the shooting is a mystery. Coroner

and took charge of the body.

Mr. Haddock was born in 1827. He went from New-York to Piermont in 1857 and engaged in the mercantile business with a capital of \$350. Under his energetic efforts the business grew anidly. His store is the oldest store, and the business has always been deemed one of the largest and safest in the county. During his entire business career Mr. Haddock never gave a promissory note, nor had he ever been sued or threatened with a suit at law. He was prominently associated in all the organizations which affected in any way the interests of Piermont, was a prominent Mason, and served as the president of that village. was twice married, first in 1856 and again in 1875.

was twice married, first in 1856 and again in 1875. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Mr. Haddock was a jovial, generous man. All his relations in life were exceptionally pleasant, and he could as far as the public knows have retired wealthy many years ago. He had always enjoyed good health, was a man of abstemious habits, a leader in the Reformed Church, and was pointed to as an example for young men to follow. The inquest will be held to-morrow.

LOCKED UP ON A CHARGE OF BLACKMAIL.

A DEALER IN TRIMMINGS HAS TROUBLE WITH A WOMAN AND A HUSBAND.

A young man who said he was Thomas Furnham carpenter of No. 301 1-2 Elizabeth-st., was locked up in the Mulberry-st. police station last night, on the charge of attempting to levy blackmail upon Albert Emanuel, a dealer in bead trimmings at No. 3 Prince-st. Among the young women employed by Emanuel has been Ethel Carmen, age twenty. lold her employer on Wednesday that she had been made homeless and she wished he could direct her to ome house where she could find shelter. That evenin St. Mark's Place, and hired a room for her there. She did not appear at the store in Prince-st. on Thurs-day. On Friday morning Emanuel was surprised to receive an envelope containing the following letter:

Sir: The man that was watching us last night was my husband. We were married two years ago and I did not know he was in New-York. He says he will make trouble unless he is paid \$50, and he wants it by 7 o'clock to morrow evening. Hoping you will see some way to settle it, I remain.

P. S. Address Mrs. Furnham, No. 301 1-2 Elizabeth-st."

The envelope also contained a crumpled note, stat ing that the young woman had written the letter from dictation and was afraid of violence unless the money dictation and was afraid of violence untess the money was paid. Emanuel took no notice of the blackmalling letter. Yesterday morning he received a letter from Furnham, who accused him of ruining his wife, and demanded a settlement. "If there is no settlement," Furnham wrote, "I will know how to act." About noon Furnham went to the store and boldly demanded money. He assaulted Emanuel when the money was refused, and broke a plateglass window of the store. Then he went away, threatening vengeance. In the afternoon the young woman went to the store and said she was afraid of Furnham's behavior, and they arrested him in his room in Elizabeth-at. in the evening. The young woman had gone to her room in St. Mark's Piace. In Furnham's pockets were letters which showed that he had a wife in Liverpool.

SURVIVORS OF THE UTOPIA.

SOME OF THEM BROUGHT TO THIS PORT.

THRILLING STORY TOLD BY ONE OF THE ILL-FATED SHIP'S PASSENGERS.

The steamship Anglia, of the Anchor Line, as rived at this port yesterday from Gibraltar, having on board some of the survivors of the wrecked Utdpia. The Utopia was lost in the Bay of Gibraltar on March 17 while on her way to this port, and 560 of her passengers were lost. She was lost by fouling the ram of a British man-of-war at anchor in the harbor, as has already been told in the published dispatches. Of the survivors 140 were sent back to Italy and 154 were forwarded to this port by the Anglia. There were only a few saloon passengers on board the Utopia. Of these one was lost and original report had fixed to-day as the limit. If two came to this port on the Anglia.

day were W. T. Cobron, of No. 120 West Seventyeventh-st., and Miss Mathilde Sohn, of this city. George S. Lewis, cashier of the Columbia Bank of Boston, was on board the Utopia at the time of the collision and was lost. One sad incident in regard to the loss of the brought to notice Utopia was when Mrs. McCull, of Brooklyn, widow of the second engineer of the ill-fated ship, appeared on the pier and anxiously asked if her husband was aboard. He went down in his ship, and the fact was telegraphed over here, but Ars. McCuil has been diligent in her inquiries at every ship which came in from Gibraltar, thinking that perhaps her husband had escaped. When the Anglia came in yesterday and her husband was not among the saved, Mrs. McCull abandoned all hope and went sorrowfully to her home, W. T. Cobron, in relating his experience, said :

was below when the steamer fouled the manf-war, and thought that the shock was caused by her coming to anchor. I went on deck, but did not realize what had happened until I saw one of the officers of the vessel strapping a lifepreserver around the waist of one of the women passengers. Then I looked over the starboard side and saw that a great hole had been stove in the vessel's side, extending below the waterline. She filled rapidly. The passengers, realizing that the vessel was sinking, rushed on deck, and it was a wild scene of confusion, although the officers did all they could to quiet the people I jumped overboard with a life-preserver, but it was torn from me by the waves. I saw a big Newfoundland dog, belonging to the captain, in the water, and swam to him. Just then a launch from the flagship Camperdown came along and pulled me, aboard.

"The crew of the launch also rescued the dog,

fired by the British fieet, but by the time the boats from the shore arrived all those whom it was possible to rescue had been saved by the launches and boats from the men-of-war. It was taken on board the Camperdown, and the Admiral gave me every possible comfort. Two days after the accident I drew a chart, as near as I could remember, of the ship and gave it to the divers who were working on the wreck. The result was that I got my travelling bag and state-room trunk. The merchants of Gibraltar subscribed \$7,500 for the relief of the survivors of the wreck and the Marquis di Rudmi added \$5,000 more. It was distributed among the steerage passengers in equal proportions. It was a terrible experience, and one which I hope never to go through again."

Mr. Lewis cashiar of the Columbia Bank of the Lewis cashiar of the Columbia Bank of the Lewis cashiar of the Columbia Bank of the Launche what the State Department on the subject. That he has not done so ought to be sufficient to convince every intelligent person that the story is not true. There are persons in Washington who attribute the story to the friends and partisans of ex-Premier Crispi, who, they say, seems disposed to take advantage of the pending matter to em-Mr. Lewis, cashier of the Columbia Bank of barrass the present Italian Administration.

HE BECAME A COACHMAN AND A SUICIDE,

A WEALTHY YOUNG GERMAN, EAGER TO EARN

HIS OWN BREAD, TAKES HIS LIFE. Frederick Mayer, heir to a large estate in Germany, committed suicide at the home of Ernest Marx, in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. He was a well-bred, well-educated young man, who had turned his back on the luxuries of his foreign home for an active life in America. He be-

lieved that every man should earn his bread by the toil of his own hands, and was ambitious to found a school of disciples among wealthy men on that principle. To put his idea into personal by the suicide of Roger Haddock, of Piermont, one of practice he became coachman for Felix Marx, father of Ernest and proprietor of a New-York restaurant, a year ago. Of late he had been ill and became Yesterday morning he was found, partly dressed,

lying across his bed with a bullet hole through his head. He was still breathing, but never recovered consciousness, and died at 9:30 o'clock. Dr. Fritts, who attended him, issued a burial permit. The affair was not known outside of the Marx household until last night. Mayer evidently had spent the night writing letters, seventeen of which were found. They were pathetic, and explained that nothing but disease and melancholy compelled the act. "Of what use is a sick man?" he asked. "He is better dead."

The revolver used was of large calibre, and the heavy half after the seventeen the seventeen the seventeen that the seventeen that the seventeen the seventeen that the seventeen the seventeen that the seventeen the seventeen the seventeen the seventeen that the seventeen the seventeen the seventeen the seventeen that the seventeen the seven

is a sick man?" he asked. "He is better dead."

The revolver used was of large calibre, and the heavy ball, after passing through Mayer's brain, indented the wall, rebounded, and dropped in the middle of the floor. The letters the dead man left were addressed to friends and relatives in America and abroad. He begged that all tidings of his suicide be kept from his mother, as the grief would kill her. His mother, it is said, is a titled lady among Germany's nobility.

SECRETARY PROCTOR A CANDIDATE.

HE WILL ACCEPT THE OFFICE IF APPOINTED TO SUCCEED SENATOR EDMUNDS.

Albany, April 11 (Special).-Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War, and party arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening on the fast New-York express, on the way to Washington, where they are due early to-morrow morning. A Tribune representative boarded the train at Schenectady, and rode with Secretary Proctor as far as this city. The Secretary, who is in excellen health and spirits, said that his tour of inspection had been entirely satisfactory and agreeable. Since leaving Washington, on March 9, the Secretary has travelled more than 9,000 miles by rail and 300 miles in

bulances and other Army conveyances. Asked if he was a candidete for appointment by Governor Page to the vacancy caused by the resigna-tion of Senator Edmunds, Secretary Proctor replied that he was a candidate, and would accept the office if appointed.

secretary Proctor reached this city last night on his way to Washington. He was seen at the Fifth Avenne Hotel for a moment, and said that he had returned from his tour of inspection in the South in returned from his tour of hispector in the south in order to see the President before Mr. Harrison left washington on his vacuation. Mr. Proctor courteously asked to be excused from expressing any opinion of the Italian question or on the successor to Senator Edmunds. Mr. Proctor was looking exceedingly well. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PREMIER RUDINI'S THREAT,

ROMAN NEWSPAPERS EXPRESS BELIEF IN THE TRUTH OF THE STORY;

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT SAID TO HAVE

GIVEN THE UNITED STATES UNTIL TUES -HOW THE REPORT WAS

STARTED-STILL DISCRED-ITED IN WASHINGTON.

Rome, April 11 .- The principal topic of conrersation to-day in political and official circles has been the report put in circulation last evening to the effect that unless the American Government made a speedy reply to Premier Rudini's last note, Minister Porter would be politely requested to leave Rome and the Italian Legation would be recalled from Washington. General interest in the New-Orleans affair had subsided, and every body supposed that the incident would be settled through the usual diplomatic channels without further irritation or friction. Last night's report, therefore, came with startling suddenness. It seemed to indicate, if it should prove wellfounded, that the Italian Cabinet was again dissatisfied with the progress of the correspondence with Secretary Blaine, and proposed to demand that the United States Government should act in the matter with greater promptitude.

Such an attitude on the part of the Italian Gov ernment seemed so unreasonable, in view of all the recent developments, that last night's report was at first generally discredited. Many of the newspapers, however, to-day gave it conspicuous prominence in their columns and asserted their belief that it was substantially correct. say that America is to have until next Tuesday, April 14, to reply to the last Italian note. The by Tuesday no reply is forthcoming from Secre-The saloon passengers who arrived here yester- tary Blaine, then, the papers declare, diplomatic communication between the two countries is to be wholly suspended.

As a result of the newspapers' assertions the report this evening is not so summarily dismissed as incredible. Many who at first scouted it as utterly without foundation are now inclined to think that it may have some basis, while the believers in Italian self-assertion and a vigorous foreign policy are elated.

The original source of the report seems to give it increased plausibility. This, it is learned this evening, was a prominent member of the Chamber of Deputies who is an ardent supporter of Marquis di Rudini and is believed to share his confidence.

Whether or not the Premier has actually decided already upon the extreme course indicated, it is unquestionable that this course is under discussion in high Government circles and meets with favorable comment. It may be that the Deputy who started the report supposed a decision had been reached, when the subject was really only being considered, and it may be that the report was given out to test public opinion before the Cabinet should commit itself absolutely

to so grave a step. Dispatches from America hint that Secretary Blaine has already prepared his answer, and that it is thought likely he has already sent it to Rome, instead of through Marquis Imperiali. If that be the case, he must have dispatched it by post, as it is certain that no reply has yet been

Washington, April 11 (Special).-Despite the eiteration of the story from Rome that unless the United States Government shall reply on or before a certain date-now fixed as April 14, according to Rome dispatches-to a certain missive addressed to it by Marquis Rudini, the Italian

There is strong circumstanital evidence tending to show that there is no warrant for such a threat on the part of the Italian Government, and that if it has been made, it was by a misunderstanding. Undoubtedly at this juncture the fact that Italy is without a fully uthorized diplomatic representative at Washington tends to complicate the negotiations between the two Governments and breed misunderstanding. In a few moments conversation it would be possible for the Secretary of State to make satisfactory explanation to a foreign Minister of what might otherwise appear to be an unreasonable delay in carrying forward negotiations. The Marquis Imperiali, however, is an impersonal figure in the controversy. Secretary may direct his notes to him, but he cannot reply personally nor interfere with a suggestion. He can simply transmit the notes passing between Italy and the United States. It is suggested that Secretary Blaine may be dissatisfied with this cumbersome way of correspondence at second-hand, and has already availed himself of the more direct method of communication afforded by the presence of the American Minister in Rome. It is certain that Minister Porter has been fully informed of the attitude of the State Department, and that he has already interposed with the Italian Government by direction of the Department, with good results, in the explanation of American methods of juris

Whether Secretary Blaine's reply to the Marquis di Rudini's note-for a reply was written-has yes reached the Italian Government by one or the other of these means of communication is not known here.

In the course of the afternoon the President walked over from the White House and consulted with Secretary Blaine respecting diplomatic matters that may require action during the President's

absence from Washington. As stated in diplomatic and courteous phrase ology in Secretary Blaine's letter to the Marquis Imperiali, the Government of the United States proposes to deal with the questions at issue earnestly, but with caution and deliberation. necessary preliminary to the disposition of the

necessary preliminary to the disposition of the New-Orleans matter is a trustworthy official statement of the nationality of the victims and their records in this country and in Italy. The abstract of Rudini's note telegraphed from Roma indicates that the Premier was willing to take into consideration evidence on the latter point. This evidence has not yet been collected. Officers under the control of the Department of Justice are still at work in New-Orleans, and their reports have not yet reached the Attorney-General, by whom they must be submitted to Secretary Blaine. But the Department of State is not contenting itself with a specific inquiry into the history of the antecedents of the New-Orleans victims. It proposes to show the Italian Government the character of a considerable element of this population, which has largely been recruited from Italy. Some interesting statistics are in course of preparation that will touch with blunt directness upon the number of murders and outrages committed in recent years in the United States by members of the Mafia and other secret Italian organizations.

In high official circles here there has been no

In high official circles here there has been no hauge in the opinion that the New-Orleans mat-